



Citizenship and  
Immigration Canada

Citoyenneté et  
Immigration Canada

# ANNUAL REPORT to Parliament on Immigration

## 2009



Canada



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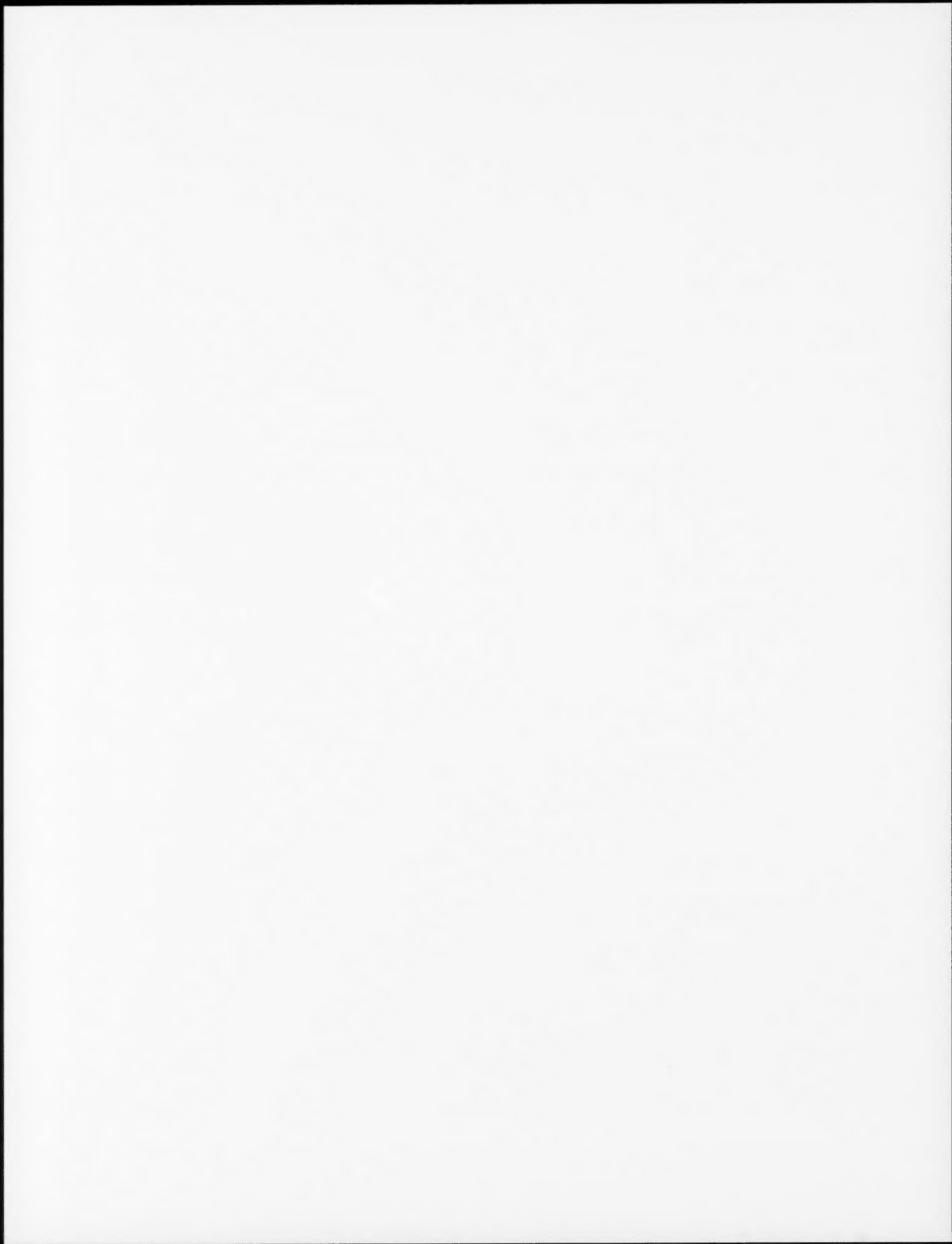
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# Message from the Minister of Citizenship, Immigration and Multiculturalism

As Minister of Citizenship, Immigration and Multiculturalism, I am pleased to present the 2009 *Annual Report to Parliament on Immigration*.

Canadians can be very proud of the fact that throughout our history we have maintained a tradition of openness to newcomers from around the world. We have maintained the highest relative level of immigration of any major western country, attracting nearly a quarter of a million permanent residents in 2008. In 2010, we intend to welcome between 240,000 and 265,000 permanent residents.

In the past five years, Canada has relied on immigration for more than two-thirds of its population growth, and within the next decade we expect that all our labour force growth will come from immigration. This presents tremendous opportunities along with certain challenges. We need to ensure that newcomers with the professional and technical expertise Canada needs are able to enter the labour market.

With the expansion of the Foreign Credentials Referral Office, we are helping foreign-trained professionals put their skills, credentials and work experience to use in Canada. As well, the increase of \$1.4 billion over five years to fund settlement programs is helping newcomers obtain language training, job counselling, and information services to better integrate into Canadian society.

I am proud of what we accomplished in 2008 and continue to accomplish in 2009. We took steps to

modernize our immigration process with the *Action Plan for Faster Immigration*, which is helping to reduce the backlog of applications from federal skilled workers and improve processing times. We implemented the new Canadian Experience Class to help international students and temporary foreign workers in Canada find a path to permanent residence, and we will continue to work with the provinces and territories to strengthen our immigration programs.

We raised awareness of unscrupulous immigration practitioners and consultants, launched a video to help protect applicants against immigration fraud and, we are working to implement fingerprint and live photo technology to help prevent identity fraud and enhance program security.

Our amendments to the *Citizenship Act* will protect the value of Canadian citizenship while restoring it to those who lost it under previous legislation and recognizing others as Canadian citizens for the first time.

We continued to maintain our long-standing commitments to refugee protection in 2008, welcoming almost 22,000 refugees. We have also answered the call from the international community to admit large groups when needed, including Bhutanese and Karen refugees in 2009. Canada will also more than double the number of privately sponsored Iraqi refugees it accepts from the Middle East over the next five years.

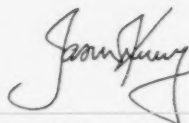


Last year, the Multiculturalism portfolio joined Citizenship and Immigration Canada to develop programming that would focus on integrating newcomers in the long term, building bridges among communities and fostering respect for Canada's shared institutions, values and history.

Immigration will continue to be a source of economic, social and cultural growth in Canada. I look forward

to the many challenges that lie ahead and wish to thank officials in the Department for helping to advance the Government's agenda.

For more information on Citizenship and Immigration Canada and the work we are undertaking, please visit our website at [www.cic.gc.ca](http://www.cic.gc.ca).



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The Honourable Jason Kenney, PC, MP  
Minister of Citizenship, Immigration and Multiculturalism





# Introduction

The *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act*<sup>1</sup> came into effect on June 28, 2002, replacing the *Immigration Act* of 1976. Under section 94 of the Act (see Annex A), the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration Canada is required to table an annual report in Parliament on Citizenship and Immigration Canada's (CIC) immigration activities and initiatives. The report focuses on the selection of foreign nationals as permanent and temporary residents during the preceding calendar year. The legislation also requires an overview of federal-provincial/territorial agreements and joint initiatives, as well as a gender-based analysis of the impact of the Act. In addition, the report serves as a vehicle for announcing Canada's immigration plan for the upcoming calendar year.

## THIS REPORT IS DIVIDED INTO SIX SECTIONS.

SECTION 1 presents a brief overview of the current context of Canada's immigration program and provides a summary of Canada's immigration levels plan for 2010.

SECTION 2 summarizes activities and initiatives regarding the selection of permanent and temporary residents. It also provides key statistics relating to permanent and temporary residents admitted in 2008.

SECTION 3 focuses on CIC's partnerships with the provinces and territories. It outlines the bilateral agreements currently in force between the federal and provincial and territorial governments and describes major joint initiatives.

SECTION 4 provides a brief overview of settlement and resettlement programs and activities relating to Canadian citizenship.

SECTION 5 describes CIC's framework for gender-based analysis, highlights of gender-based analysis activities, and provides a statistical overview of gender differences in relation to key immigration statistics.

SECTION 6 offers concluding remarks.

<sup>1</sup> The Act can be found at <http://laws.justice.gc.ca/eng/l-2.5/20091020/index.html>.



## Making Immigration Work for Canada

Throughout Canada's history, immigrants have played a pivotal role in shaping our social, cultural, and economic development. Canada is among the world's major immigrant-receiving countries, welcoming approximately 250,000 permanent residents and over 200,000 temporary foreign workers and international students on an annual basis. We are also an international leader in migration management and are respected for our long-standing commitment to protecting refugees and persons in need of humanitarian assistance.

CIC responds to the needs of communities across the country through innovative and responsive policies and programs. For example, recent amendments to the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act* have expedited the processing of select skilled worker applications so that Canada can more quickly respond to employers' labour needs. The improvements are also reducing the backlog of federal skilled worker applications received prior to February 28, 2008, and improving service and reducing wait times for those received after February 27, 2008.

CIC has become more responsive to Canadian labour market needs and has reinforced Canada's position as a destination of choice for skilled immigrants. Increased efficiency in the Skilled Worker Program has allowed CIC resources to be reallocated within our immigration system, leading to a decrease in processing times for other permanent and temporary

resident streams. A new avenue for immigration has been introduced, the Canadian Experience Class, facilitating permanent residence for temporary foreign workers and international student graduates who have gained professional and skilled work experience in Canada.

While maintaining historically high levels of immigration, CIC contributes to protecting the health, safety, and security of Canadians by establishing admissibility policies and screening foreign nationals for permanent and temporary residence.

The Department supports the integration of newcomers through initiatives such as innovative settlement services, information and tools to support the recognition of foreign credentials, and efforts to promote and facilitate the acquisition of citizenship. With the transfer of the Multiculturalism portfolio from the Department of Canadian Heritage in October 2008, CIC's mandate now includes long-term as well as short-term integration issues for both new and established Canadians.

### CANADA'S IMMIGRATION PLAN FOR 2010

Canada's immigration levels plan for 2010 reflects a long-term vision for immigration and recognizes the important role of immigration in Canada's economic growth and prosperity. In addition, the plan fulfils the





objectives of the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act* to reunite families and uphold Canada's international humanitarian obligations.

The format of the levels plan is slightly different from previous years. To reflect the increasing role of provinces and territories in immigration selection and levels planning and to provide greater operational flexibility in Canada and overseas, the various categories within the Economic Class have been regrouped and admission ranges established on the basis of who selects or nominates the immigrant—the Government of Canada, the Government of Quebec, or the provinces or territories. This will allow CIC's application processing network to quickly shift resources from one category to another during the calendar year in response to changing conditions without being preoccupied with specific target ranges for categories within the Economic Class.

In order to support Canada's economy as it recovers from the recession, the focus of the 2010 levels plan is on economic immigration. In particular, the admissions range for provincial and territorial nominees has been increased to accommodate growth of the Provincial Nominee Program. Increasing total

admissions of economic immigrants will also allow CIC to continue reducing the backlog of federal skilled worker applications, while ensuring the immigration program is responsive to the labour market by admitting immigrants whose skills are in demand.

Admission ranges in the Family Class are lower than in 2009; this is due to recent trends showing lower numbers of sponsorship applications being submitted in the spouses and dependants category. CIC will continue to monitor the number of applications and visas in the Family Class and will increase ranges in future years if volumes begin to increase.

With respect to the Protected Persons Class, the Government of Canada is increasing the admission range for government-assisted and privately sponsored refugees. This is consistent with commitments the Government has made to Iraqi, Karen, and Afghan refugees. The range for protected persons in-Canada and their dependants is lower, but this will likely increase in future years when the Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada achieves its full decision-making capacity.



TABLE 1: IMMIGRATION LEVELS PLAN 2010

Immigrant Category	2010 Ranges	
	Low	High
<b>ECONOMIC CLASS</b>		
Federal Selected	89,000	95,200
<i>Federal Skilled Workers</i>		75%
<i>Federal Business</i>		10%
<i>Canadian Experience Class</i>		3%
<i>Live-in Caregivers</i>		12%
Quebec-Selected Skilled Workers*	28,400	29,500
Quebec Business*	1,900	2,100
Provincial and Territorial Nominees	37,000	40,000
<b>Total Economic Class</b>	<b>156,300</b>	<b>166,800</b>
<b>FAMILY CLASS</b>		
Spouses, Partners and Children	42,000	45,000
Parents and Grandparents	15,000	18,000
<b>Total Family Class</b>	<b>57,000</b>	<b>63,000</b>
<b>PROTECTED PERSONS</b>		
Government-Assisted Refugees	7,300	8,000
Privately Sponsored Refugees	3,300	6,000
Protected Persons in-Canada and Dependants Abroad	9,000	12,000
<b>Total Protected Persons</b>	<b>19,600</b>	<b>26,000</b>
<b>OTHERS</b>		
Humanitarian and Compassionate/Public Policy	7,000	9,000
Permit Holders	100	200
<b>Total Others</b>	<b>7,100</b>	<b>9,200</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>240,000</b>	<b>265,000</b>

\* Please note: Since posting, the Government of Quebec has updated the admission ranges for Quebec Skilled Workers and Quebec Business to 32,800 – 33,900 and 1,800 – 2,000 respectively. This increase will be accommodated within the existing total planning range.



## Managing Permanent and Temporary Immigration

CIC maintains a balanced immigration program that responds to Canada's labour market needs while fostering family reunification and honouring Canada's humanitarian commitments and tradition and protecting the health, safety, and security of Canadians. Canada's immigration program is based on non-discriminatory principles—foreign nationals are assessed without regard to race, nationality, ethnic origin, colour, religion or gender.

In 2008, CIC continued to fulfil its role of identifying applicants for permanent or temporary status who could pose security or health risks to Canadians. To this end, CIC worked in partnership with the Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA), the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP), the Canadian Security Intelligence Service, the Department of Justice, and Health Canada. For example, as the lead organization, CIC worked in partnership with the CBSA and the RCMP toward the implementation of biometrics in the Temporary Resident Program<sup>2</sup> to reduce identity fraud and enhance the safety and security of Canadians. In addition, CIC conducted approximately 500,000 immigration medical examinations in 2008. Of those, more than 1,000 applicants were found inadmissible on health grounds and more than 11,800 applicants were referred to provincial or territorial public health services for medical surveillance upon arrival to Canada.

### PERMANENT RESIDENTS

The *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act* defines three basic classes of permanent residents: economic, family, and protected persons. Permanent residents are

persons who have not become Canadian citizens, but have been authorized to live and work in Canada indefinitely, provided that they meet residency requirements and do not lose their status by reason of serious criminality, security, human rights violations, organized crime or misrepresentation.

Bill C-50, the *Budget Implementation Act*, which became law on June 18, 2008, contained important measures to modernize the immigration program. These measures included new funding of \$109 million over five years and amendments to the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act* to remove the obligation to process all applications received—with the exception of refugee applications and humanitarian and compassionate applications submitted within Canada. The amendments also provide the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration Canada with the authority to issue instructions directing visa officers to process, on a priority basis, those applications that best support the Government of Canada's goals for immigration. Together, these amendments provide tools to reduce the backlog of federal skilled worker applications received prior to February 28, 2008, and to improve labour market responsiveness.

In April 2008, following the introduction of Bill C-50, the Government of Canada announced principles to guide the development of Ministerial Instructions. These principles responded to concerns regarding the Government's intent in undertaking amendments to the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act* in the context of the *Budget Implementation Act* and, more specifically, committed the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration Canada to abide by certain conditions

<sup>2</sup> For more information, see [www.cic.gc.ca/english/department/media/backgrounders/2009/2009-06-18.asp](http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/department/media/backgrounders/2009/2009-06-18.asp).



when exercising the new authority to issue instructions. The principles state that Ministerial Instructions will:

- Identify priority occupations based on input from provinces and territories, Human Resources and Skills Development Canada (HRSDC), employers, and organized labour.
- Ensure fairness by making decisions on cases faster, while meeting immediate labour market needs.
- Respect the goals of the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act*, which are to support Canada's economy and competitiveness, support family reunification, and uphold Canada's humanitarian commitments.
- Comply with the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*, which prevents discrimination based on factors such as race, country of origin, and religion.
- Respect commitments to provinces and territories regarding the Provincial Nominee Program and the Canada-Quebec Accord.
- Complement commitments made in *Advantage Canada*, the Government of Canada's economic plan to align the immigration system with labour market needs.
- Be published in the *Canada Gazette* and Citizenship and Immigration Canada's annual report, which is tabled in Parliament.

In the summer of 2008, the Department initiated extensive consultations with the provinces and territories (with the exception of Quebec, since under the Canada-Quebec Accord, Quebec has sole discretion for selection of economic immigrants), federal partners, key stakeholders, and the public. These consultations aimed to confirm the effect of national level labour market pressures on local and sectoral labour markets and identify other critical occupational shortages; explore the role of

immigration in responding to these pressures and any barriers to foreign credential recognition; and discuss with provincial and territorial governments and stakeholders the 2009 Immigration Levels Plan. Key activities that formed part of these consultations included:

- Discussions with provincial and territorial government officials;
- Round tables with almost 200 stakeholders representing business, labour, academia and non-governmental and service-provider organizations;
- Online submissions from over 500 individuals to a CIC Web-consultation site; and
- Assessment of the current status of foreign credential recognition processes in Canada.

The results of these consultations were the subject of a full discussion at the September 5, 2008, meeting of Federal, Provincial and Territorial Ministers Responsible for Immigration, chaired by the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration Canada. Ultimately, these consultations provided information for the creation of the content of the first set of *Ministerial Instructions*,<sup>3</sup> announced and published in the *Canada Gazette*<sup>4</sup> as part of the Government's *Action Plan for Faster Immigration*<sup>5</sup> launched on November 28, 2008.

Nearly six months after the publication of Ministerial Instructions and the *Action Plan for Faster Immigration*, early results indicate that key objectives are being met.

- As of June 2009, the number of people in the backlog of federal skilled workers—those who submitted applications prior to February 28, 2008—had been reduced by 29%; while the total federal skilled worker inventory—those received both before and after February 28, 2008—had been reduced by 5%. The Department now has the legislative authority to limit the intake of new applications should the risk of new backlogs emerge.

<sup>3</sup> For more information, see [www.cic.gc.ca/english/department/media/backgrounders/2008/2008-11-28a.asp](http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/department/media/backgrounders/2008/2008-11-28a.asp).  
<sup>4</sup> See <http://gazette.gc.ca/rp-pr/p1/2008/2008-11-29/html/notice-avis-eng.html>.  
<sup>5</sup> For more information, see [www.cic.gc.ca/english/department/media/backgrounders/2008/2008-11-28.asp](http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/department/media/backgrounders/2008/2008-11-28.asp).



- While the Department continues to issue visas for applications in the federal skilled worker stream received prior to February 28, 2008, a growing number of federal skilled worker applications meeting labour market needs identified in the Instructions are being processed as well. As of June 30, 2009, over 2,800 visas were issued for applications received after February 27, 2008.
- Centralization of the intake of federal skilled worker applications has resulted in clients getting an initial indication of the status of their application more quickly and has increased efficiency in data collection and fee handling. Work continues toward meeting the goal of processing new federal skilled worker applications in six to twelve months.

**Economic Class<sup>6</sup>** This class includes federal and Quebec-selected skilled workers, federal and Quebec-selected business immigrants, provincial and territorial nominees, the Canadian Experience Class, and live-in caregivers, as well as their immediate family members.

**Family Class Immigrants<sup>7</sup>** Family reunification remains a key objective of the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act*. In order to facilitate the reunification of families, Canadian citizens and permanent residents may sponsor close relatives to become permanent residents.

**Protected Persons<sup>8</sup>** According to the *United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees*<sup>9</sup> (UNHCR), there are about 11 million refugees in the world, many of whom have been living in exile for decades. By offering protection to refugees and persons in need of protection, and through active participation in international fora on refugee protection, CIC plays a significant role in upholding Canada's international obligations and humanitarian tradition towards refugees. Each year, Canada protects thousands of

refugees through the in-Canada asylum system and the resettlement of refugees selected abroad.

In 2008, Canada resettled almost 11,000 refugees from overseas. As well, Canada granted permanent residence to almost 7,000 protected persons in Canada, along with over 4,000 dependants abroad. Fewer in-Canada protected persons became permanent residents in 2008 than planned due to fewer decisions made at the Immigration and Refugee Board (IRB)—the result of a shortfall of decision makers in recent years and delays in appointments due to the transition to a new merit-based appointment process. To address this issue, the Government has made significant efforts to fill IRB vacancies. Between October 31, 2008, and October 26, 2009, the Minister of Citizenship, Immigration and Multiculturalism made 52 appointments and 22 reappointments to the IRB that were assigned to the Refugee Protection Division by the IRB Chairperson. These appointments put the Refugee Protection Division at close to 94% of its full complement. CIC has also taken steps, though the imposition of visas on the Czech Republic and Mexico, and the repeal of a regulation under the Canada-United States Safe Third Country Agreement, to protect the integrity of the asylum program.

Canada continued to pursue international partnerships in refugee protection in 2008. Active cooperation with the United States continued under the Safe Third Country Agreement, which was successfully defended in Canadian courts. CIC advanced asylum program effectiveness and program integrity by continuing to collaborate with the United States on the sharing of information about refugee claimants. A new *biometric information sharing initiative*<sup>10</sup> is taking place with the United Kingdom and Australia to assist partner countries with managing their immigration programs more effectively.

<sup>6</sup> For more information, see [www.cic.gc.ca/english/department/paa/activity-01.asp#economic](http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/department/paa/activity-01.asp#economic).

<sup>7</sup> For more information, see [www.cic.gc.ca/english/department/paa/activity-01.asp#family](http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/department/paa/activity-01.asp#family).

<sup>8</sup> For more information, see [www.cic.gc.ca/english/department/paa/activity-04.asp#refugee](http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/department/paa/activity-04.asp#refugee).

<sup>9</sup> For more information, see [www.unhcr.org](http://www.unhcr.org).

<sup>10</sup> For more information, see [www.cic.gc.ca/english/department/media/releases/2009/2009-08-21.asp](http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/department/media/releases/2009/2009-08-21.asp).





The United States will join shortly and New Zealand is considering legislation to join in the near future. Cooperation in various multilateral fora remains a cornerstone of Canada's approach to international engagement.

Canada also worked internationally to expand protection capacity. In 2008, Canada co-sponsored a workshop in Costa Rica on best practices in refugee protection. As well, with strong encouragement from Canada, the UNHCR adopted protracted refugee situations as a key priority, and devoted its December 2008 High Commissioner's Dialogue to this issue—a significant step forward internationally.

More information on CIC's refugee programs can be found online on CIC's website at [www.cic.gc.ca/english/department/paa/activity-04.asp#refugee](http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/department/paa/activity-04.asp#refugee).

#### **PERMANENT RESIDENT STATUS ON HUMANITARIAN AND COMPASSIONATE GROUNDS<sup>11</sup>**

In exceptional circumstances, the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act* gives CIC the authority to grant permanent resident status to individuals and families who would not otherwise qualify in any class, in cases where there are strong humanitarian and compassionate considerations, or for public policy reasons. The purpose of these discretionary provisions is to provide the flexibility to approve deserving cases not anticipated in the legislation. The Department carries out ongoing policy and procedural analysis on the strong humanitarian and compassionate provision in the Act.

#### **STATISTICAL OVERVIEW OF PERMANENT RESIDENTS ADMITTED IN 2008**

Canada's Immigration Plan for 2008, set out in the *Annual Report to Parliament on Immigration 2007*,<sup>12</sup> indicated a target range for new permanent residents of 240,000 to 265,000. The plan underscored the Government's commitment to balancing immigration in the Economic, Family, and Protected Persons classes, and to maximizing social and economic benefits to Canada.

In 2008, a total of 247,243 people were admitted to Canada as permanent residents. Federal and skilled worker admissions slightly exceeded the planning range, as did Provincial Nominees. Efforts to address growing numbers of applications under the Live-in Caregiver Class and requests for humanitarian and compassionate consideration also resulted in higher than forecast admissions. The Canadian Experience Class was implemented on September 18, 2008, which, due to changes in policy direction, was later than anticipated. While over 1,000 applications were received in 2008 for the new Canadian Experience Class, to allow for sufficient processing time, few admissions are expected before late 2009. Family Class admissions were also below the planning range in 2008. While the number of visas issued was within the planning range, fewer people than projected chose to come to Canada.

Table 2 provides a more detailed breakdown of admissions by immigration category and allows for a comparison with the 2008 Levels Plan. More statistical information on admissions in 2008 can be found in *Citizenship and Immigration Canada, Facts and Figures 2008*.<sup>13</sup>

<sup>11</sup> For more information, see [www.cic.gc.ca/english/department/paa/activity-01.asp#humanitarian](http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/department/paa/activity-01.asp#humanitarian).

<sup>12</sup> The Report can be found [www.cic.gc.ca/english/resources/publications/annual-report2007/index.asp](http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/resources/publications/annual-report2007/index.asp).

<sup>13</sup> See [www.cic.gc.ca/english/resources/statistics/menu-fact.asp](http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/resources/statistics/menu-fact.asp).





**TABLE 2: NEW PERMANENT RESIDENTS IN 2008, BY IMMIGRATION CATEGORY**  
(COMPARED TO THE 2008 IMMIGRATION PLAN)

Immigrant Category	2008 Plan Target Ranges	Number Admitted
<b>ECONOMIC CLASS</b>		
Federal Skilled Workers	67,000 – 70,000	76,964
Quebec-Selected Skilled Workers	25,000 – 28,000	26,772
Business Immigrants	11,000 – 13,000	12,407
Provincial and Territorial Nominees	20,000 – 22,000	22,418
Live-in Caregivers	6,000 – 9,000	10,511
Canadian Experience Class	10,000 – 12,000	–
<b>Total Economic Class (including Dependents)</b>	<b>139,000 – 154,000</b>	<b>149,072</b>
<b>FAMILY CLASS</b>		
Spouses, Partners, Children and Others	50,000 – 52,000	48,970
Parents and Grandparents	18,000 – 19,000	16,597
<b>Total Family Class</b>	<b>68,000 – 71,000</b>	<b>65,567</b>
<b>PROTECTED PERSONS</b>		
Government-Assisted Refugees	7,300 – 7,500	7,295
Privately Sponsored Refugees	3,300 – 4,500	3,512
Protected Persons in Canada	9,400 – 11,300	6,994
Dependants Abroad	6,000 – 8,500	4,059
<b>Total Protected Persons</b>	<b>26,000 – 31,800</b>	<b>21,860</b>
<b>OTHERS</b>		
Humanitarian and Compassionate Grounds/ Public Policy	6,900 – 8,000	10,627
Permit Holders	100 – 200	115
<b>Total Others</b>	<b>7,000 – 8,200</b>	<b>10,742</b>
Category Not Stated		2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>240,000 – 265,000</b>	<b>247,243</b>

Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada, *Facts and Figures 2008*.



In terms of the linguistic profile of permanent residents admitted in 2008, almost 72% self-identified as having knowledge of French, English, or both official languages.

**TABLE 3: KNOWLEDGE OF OFFICIAL LANGUAGES AMONG PERMANENT RESIDENTS, 2008**

Immigrant Class	English	French	Both	Neither	Total
Family Class	37,678	3,002	2,994	21,893	65,567
Economic Immigrants – principal applicants	39,333	2,757	13,904	5,308	61,302
Economic Immigrants – spouses and dependants	44,762	4,381	6,689	31,938	87,770
Protected Persons	9,481	1,695	609	10,075	21,860
Other Immigrants	8,794	858	431	659	10,742
Category Not Stated*	–	–	–	–	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>140,048</b>	<b>12,693</b>	<b>24,627</b>	<b>69,873</b>	<b>247,243</b>
<b>PERCENTAGE</b>	<b>56.64</b>	<b>5.13</b>	<b>9.96</b>	<b>28.26</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada, *Facts & Figures 2008*.

\* Due to privacy considerations, some cells in this table are replaced with the notation "–". As a result, components may not add up to the total indicated.

Canada receives its immigrant population from over 200 countries of origin. As indicated in Table 4, almost 53% of new immigrants admitted in 2008 came from 10 source countries.

**TABLE 4: PERMANENT RESIDENTS ADMITTED IN 2008, BY TOP 10 SOURCE COUNTRIES**

Country	Number	Percentage	Rank
China, People's Republic of	29,336	11.87	1
India	24,549	9.93	2
Philippines	23,724	9.60	3
United States	11,216	4.54	4
United Kingdom	9,243	3.74	5
Pakistan	8,052	3.26	6
Korea, Republic of	7,245	2.93	7
France	6,384	2.58	8
Iran	6,010	2.43	9
Colombia	4,995	2.02	10
<b>Total – Top Ten</b>	<b>130,754</b>	<b>52.90</b>	
<b>All Other Source Countries</b>	<b>116,489</b>	<b>47.10</b>	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>247,243</b>	<b>100.00</b>	

Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada, *Facts & Figures 2008*.



## TEMPORARY RESIDENTS

In addition to selecting permanent residents, CIC also processes applications for the temporary entry of

- foreign workers<sup>14</sup> who are important to our economic growth;
- international students<sup>15</sup> attracted by the quality and diversity of our educational system; and
- visitors<sup>16</sup> who come to Canada for personal or business travel.

These temporary residents contribute to Canada's economic development by filling gaps in the labour market, enhancing trade, and purchasing goods and services. As shown in Table 5, CIC processed and admitted over 270,000 temporary foreign workers and international students in 2008.

**TABLE 5: NUMBER OF TEMPORARY FOREIGN WORKERS AND FOREIGN STUDENTS ADMITTED IN 2008**

Category	Number Admitted in 2008
Temporary Foreign Workers	192,519
International Students	79,509
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>272,028</b>

Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada, *Facts & Figures 2008*.

### Temporary Foreign Workers<sup>17</sup>

CIC facilitates the temporary entry of foreign workers needed to address labour market shortages and to provide other economic opportunities for Canadians, such as job creation and the transfer of new skills and knowledge. With a few exceptions, foreign workers must have an approved job offer and a work permit before arriving in Canada. CIC works with HRSDC to ensure that the admission of foreign workers does not adversely affect employment opportunities for Canadian citizens or permanent residents.

In response to increased labour market demand, particularly in Western Canada, and further to the Government of Canada's commitment under the Advantage Canada<sup>18</sup> plan to make improvements to the

Temporary Foreign Worker Program to respond to employer needs, Canada welcomed more than 192,500 temporary foreign workers in 2008.<sup>19</sup> This represents an increase of 17% from 2007 (165,198) and the third year of double-digit growth in the program. Since 2004, foreign worker arrivals have increased by 71%.

### International Students<sup>20</sup>

International students bring with them new ideas and cultures that enrich the learning environment within Canadian educational institutions. International students who enter Canada on temporary resident visas may also be an important source of future immigrants since they are well-prepared for the Canadian labour market. The number of foreign

<sup>14</sup> For more information, see [www.cic.gc.ca/english/department/paa/activity-02.asp#workers](http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/department/paa/activity-02.asp#workers).

<sup>15</sup> For more information, see [www.cic.gc.ca/english/department/paa/activity-02.asp#students](http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/department/paa/activity-02.asp#students).

<sup>16</sup> For more information, see [www.cic.gc.ca/english/department/paa/activity-02.asp#visitors](http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/department/paa/activity-02.asp#visitors).

<sup>17</sup> For more information, see [www.cic.gc.ca/english/department/paa/activity-02.asp#workers](http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/department/paa/activity-02.asp#workers).

<sup>18</sup> For more information, see [www.fin.gc.ca/ec2006/plan/pltoc-eng.asp](http://www.fin.gc.ca/ec2006/plan/pltoc-eng.asp).

<sup>19</sup> Source: *Facts and Figures 2008* ([www.cic.gc.ca/english/resources/statistics/menu-fact.asp](http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/resources/statistics/menu-fact.asp)).

<sup>20</sup> For more information, see [www.cic.gc.ca/english/department/paa/activity-02.asp#students](http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/department/paa/activity-02.asp#students).



students entering Canada in 2008 was over 79,500, a rise of 7% from the previous year's total of just over 74,000.<sup>21</sup>

In collaboration with its partners, CIC continued to successfully deliver key initiatives to help Canada maintain its competitive edge in attracting and retaining international students by providing them with opportunities to obtain the Canadian work experience needed to apply for permanent resident status through the federal skilled worker category and Canadian Experience Class. The Department's Off-Campus Work Permit Program, a national program that allows international students at public colleges and universities, and some private degree-granting schools, to seek employment off campus, and the Post-Graduation Work Permit Program, that allows graduates from participating post-secondary institutions to gain valuable Canadian experience for up to three years, continue to serve as important vehicles in this regard. In 2008–2009, CIC issued over 16,400 off-campus permits and more than 18,300 post-graduation permits, demonstrating the success of these permit programs for international students.

#### Tourists and Business Visitors<sup>22</sup>

Tourists create a demand for services in the hospitality sector, and business visitors allow Canadian businesses to benefit from their specialized expertise. Under the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act*, every foreign national wishing to visit Canada must have a temporary resident visa before arriving in Canada unless they are from countries specifically exempted in the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Regulations*, or unless they benefit from certain other limited exceptions, for example, being members of the diplomatic corps (i.e. accredited diplomats). As of March 31, 2009, citizens from 144 countries require temporary resident visas to visit Canada. The list of

countries requiring visas to enter Canada can be found at [www.cic.gc.ca/english/visit/visas.asp](http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/visit/visas.asp). In 2008, CIC processed applications (new and extensions) from almost one million persons seeking temporary resident visas as tourists and business visitors to Canada and issued visitor visas, permits, and extensions to over 800,000 persons.

#### **Temporary Resident Permits**

Subsection 24(1) of the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act* authorizes designated officers to issue temporary resident permits to foreign nationals who they believe are inadmissible or who do not meet the requirements of the Act. These permits are issued when there are compelling reasons to admit an otherwise inadmissible individual into Canada. In exercising their discretion, decision makers must take into consideration any instructions issued by the Minister under subsection 24(3), and weigh the risk to Canada against the reason for permitting temporary residence. Issued for a limited period and subject to cancellation at any time, temporary resident permits give CIC the flexibility to address exceptional circumstances or cases affecting the national interest.

Guidelines issued in May 2006 allow immigration officers to issue a temporary resident permit to victims of human trafficking. An initial short-term permit, which may be issued for up to 180 days, provides victims with a period of reflection to escape the influence of their trafficker and consider their options, including pursuing immigration avenues or returning home. A longer-term permit, valid up to three years may be issued to a victim of trafficking in cases where individual circumstances warrant. In 2008, 20 temporary resident permits were issued to 18 victims of trafficking. This figure includes subsequent permits issued to the same victim in order to maintain legal status in Canada.

<sup>21</sup> Source: *Facts and Figures 2008* ([www.cic.gc.ca/english/resources/statistics/menu-fact.asp](http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/resources/statistics/menu-fact.asp)).

<sup>22</sup> For more information, see [www.cic.gc.ca/english/department/paa/activity-02.asp#visitors](http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/department/paa/activity-02.asp#visitors).



Table 6 indicates the number of temporary resident permits issued in 2008, categorized according to grounds of inadmissibility under the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act*. In 2008, 12,821 permits were issued, with approximately 8.6% (1,101) representing permits issued to foreign nationals who continued to maintain their status as permit holders from within

Canada. Of the total, 328 temporary resident permits were issued under a ministerial instruction. The remaining permits were authorized by departmental officials. The authority to issue temporary resident permits is shared between delegated CIC officials and CBSA officers working at ports of entry.

**TABLE 6: TEMPORARY RESIDENT PERMITS ISSUED FROM JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 2008\***

Description of Inadmissibility	Provision under IRPA	Individuals
Security (espionage, subversion, terrorism)	34(1)(a), (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f)	73
Human or International Rights Violations	35(1)(a), (b) and (c)	18
Serious Criminality (convicted of an offence punishable by a term of imprisonment of at least 10 years)	36(1)(a), (b) and (c)	898
Criminality (convicted of a criminal act or of an offence prosecuted either summarily or by way of indictment)	36(2)(a), (b), (c) and (d)	7,108
Organized Criminality	37(1)(a) or (b)	4
Health Grounds (danger to public health or public safety, excessive burden)	38(1)(a), (b) and (c)	175
Financial Reasons (unwilling or unable to support themselves or their dependants)	39	21
Misrepresentation	40(1)(a), (b), (c) and (d)	17
Non-Compliance with Act or Regulations (no passport, no visa, work/study without permit, medical/criminal check to be completed in Canada, not examined on entry, etc.)	41(a) and (b)	4,170
Inadmissible Family Member	42(a) and (b)	256
No Return Without Prescribed Authorization	52(1)	81
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>12,821</b>

\* The statistics in this chart include the number of temporary resident permits used to enter or remain in Canada in 2008. Source: Field Operations Support System (as of April 7, 2009).





## Federal-Provincial/Territorial Partnerships

Jurisdiction over immigration is a joint responsibility under section 95 of the *Constitution Act, 1867* and effective collaboration between the Government of Canada and the provinces and territories is essential to the successful management of the immigration program. Provincial and territorial governments are CIC's primary partners, and the shared goal is to make immigration programs responsive to the unique economic, social, and labour market needs of each province and territory. Under the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act* and the *Department of Citizenship and Immigration Act*, the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration Canada has the authority, with the approval of the Governor in Council, to sign agreements with the provinces and territories to facilitate the coordination and implementation of immigration policies and programs. Table 7 provides a list of the key bilateral agreements currently in force, with their signing and expiry dates. More information on current agreements can be found on the CIC website at [www.cic.gc.ca/english/department/laws-policy/agreements/index.asp](http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/department/laws-policy/agreements/index.asp).

Framework agreements with eight provinces and one territory highlight immigration as a key area for bilateral collaboration and formalize how governments work together on this issue. Agreements for a Provincial Nominee Program (PNP) are also in place with 10 jurisdictions (Yukon Territory and all provinces except Quebec), either as an annex to a framework agreement or as a stand-alone agreement. Under the PNP, provinces and territories have the authority to nominate individuals as permanent residents to address specific labour market and economic development needs. The Canada-Quebec Accord grants Quebec the authority to set annual immigration targets and the responsibility for selecting immigrants—Canada remains responsible for establishing selection criteria for members of the Family Class and for determining the status of those claiming refugee status within Canada. All provincial and territorial agreements stipulate that Canada retains responsibility for defining immigrant categories, setting immigration levels, and establishing admissibility requirements under the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act*.





TABLE 7: FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL AGREEMENTS CURRENTLY IN FORCE

Agreement	Date Signed	Expiry Date
Agreement for Canada–British Columbia Co-operation on Immigration	April 5, 2004 (Original signed in May 1998)	Extended until April 4, 2010 <sup>23</sup>
Agreement for Canada–Alberta Co-operation on Immigration	May 4, 2007	Indefinite
Canada–Saskatchewan Immigration Agreement	May 7, 2005 (Original signed in March 1998)	Indefinite
Canada–Manitoba Immigration Agreement	June 6, 2003 (Original signed in October 1996)	Indefinite
Canada–Ontario Immigration Agreement	November 21, 2005	November 21, 2010
Canada–Quebec Accord	February 5, 1991	Indefinite
Canada–New Brunswick Agreement on Provincial Nominees	January 28, 2005 Amended: March 29, 2005 (Original signed in February 1999)	Indefinite
Agreement for Canada–Prince Edward Island on Immigration	June 13, 2008 (Original signed in March 2001)	Indefinite
Agreement for Canada–Nova Scotia Co-operation on Immigration	September 19, 2007	Indefinite
Canada–Newfoundland and Labrador Agreement on Provincial Nominees	November 22, 2006 (Original signed in September 1999)	Indefinite
Agreement for Canada–Yukon Co-operation on Immigration	February 12, 2008 (Original signed in April 2001)	Indefinite

<sup>23</sup> Although the original Agreement for Canada–British Columbia Co-operation on Immigration was due to expire on April 4, 2009, it was formally extended until April 4, 2010, while the parties continue to negotiate a renewed agreement.



Table 8 demonstrates that, as in previous years, the most popular provinces of destination in 2008 were Ontario (45%), Quebec (18%) and British Columbia (18%).

TABLE 8: PERMANENT RESIDENTS ADMITTED IN 2008, BY DESTINATION AND IMMIGRATION CATEGORY

Category	NL	PE	NS	NB	QC	ON	MB	SK	AB	BC	YT	NT	NU	Not Stated	Total
<b>ECONOMIC CLASS</b>															
Skilled Workers	187	47	889	298	26,772	49,042	606	503	9,226	16,004	29	56	35	42	103,736
Business Immigrants	0	-	59	12	1,275	4,116	31	33	374	6,498	-	0	0	1	12,407
Provincial and Territorial Nominees	107	1,258	866	1,038	67	1,097	7,968	3,037	3,323	3,629	28	0	0	0	22,418
Live-In Caregivers	5	-	14	10	1,261	4,882	92	93	1,580	2,548	-	17	0	0	10,511
<b>Total Economic Class</b> (including dependants)	<b>299</b>	<b>1,310</b>	<b>1,828</b>	<b>1,358</b>	<b>29,375</b>	<b>59,137</b>	<b>8,697</b>	<b>3,666</b>	<b>14,503</b>	<b>28,679</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>149,072</b>
<b>FAMILY CLASS</b>															
Spouses, Partners, Children and Others	121	-	481	275	8,216	23,864	1,129	473	5,542	8,703	34	-	13	4	48,970
Parents and Grandparents	20	-	51	16	925	9,937	255	76	1,591	3,716	0	-	0	0	16,597
<b>Total Family Class</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>9,141</b>	<b>33,801</b>	<b>1,384</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>7,133</b>	<b>12,419</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>65,567</b>
<b>PROTECTED PERSONS</b>															
Government-Assisted Refugees	158	-	155	140	1,878	2,515	439	404	765	793	0	0	0	-	7,295
Privately Sponsored Refugees	-	-	6	-	538	1,659	493	115	385	308	0	0	0	-	3,512
Protected Persons in Canada	-	0	20	-	1,271	4,976	29	15	379	289	-	-	0	0	6,994
Dependents Abroad	0	0	12	15	835	2,710	11	18	316	142	0	0	0	0	4,059
<b>Total Protected Persons</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>4,522</b>	<b>11,860</b>	<b>972</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>1,845</b>	<b>1,532</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>21,860</b>
<b>OTHER</b>															
Humanitarian and Compassionate Grounds / Public Policy	25	20	97	45	2,145	6,035	164	68	707	1,308	-	-	-	0	10,627
Other*	0	0	1	0	28	62	4	1	7	12	-	-	-	0	115
<b>Total Other</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>2,173</b>	<b>6,097</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>714</b>	<b>1,320</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10,742</b>
Category Not Stated	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>1,456</b>	<b>2,651</b>	<b>1,859</b>	<b>45,212</b>	<b>110,896</b>	<b>11,221</b>	<b>4,836</b>	<b>24,195</b>	<b>43,950</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>247,243</b>
<b>PERCENTAGE</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>4.5%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada, *Facts & Figures 2008*.

NOTE: Due to privacy considerations, some cells in this table are replaced with the notation "-". As a result, components may not add up to the total indicated.

\* "Other" includes Post-Determination Refugee Claimants, Deferred Removal Orders and Temporary Resident Permit Holders.

## Integration of Newcomers and Canadian Citizenship

The successful settlement and integration of new immigrants is an important objective under the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act*. Immigration is fundamental to the development of Canada's economy, society, and culture, and Canada strives to be a world leader in maximizing its benefits. In order to create a stronger nation benefiting both newcomers and Canadians, Canada is one of the few countries with a managed immigration program directed towards newcomers ultimately becoming full citizens.

### SETTLEMENT

Settlement refers to the short-term transitional issues faced by newcomers, while integration is an ongoing process of mutual accommodation between an individual and society. CIC's settlement program assists immigrants and refugees with overcoming challenges specific to the newcomer experience (e.g., lack of official language skills and limited knowledge of Canada) so that they can participate in the social, cultural, civic, and economic life of Canada. The program accomplishes this goal by providing language learning services for newcomers, community and employment bridging services, settlement information, and support services that facilitate access to settlement programming.

Each year, eligible newcomers receive, and have access to, settlement services and programs delivered by service providers such as community-based organizations funded through formal contribution agreements with

the Department. CIC-funded settlement programs and services include language instruction and skills development, information and orientation, and initiatives to support social engagement, community connections, and labour market participation. Through federal-provincial agreements,<sup>24</sup> British Columbia, Manitoba, and Quebec assume direct responsibility for the design, administration, and delivery of settlement programs and services to newcomers who settle in these provinces.

To enhance and maintain the vitality of Francophone minority communities, the Department is working with its federal, provincial, territorial, and community partners to encourage French-speaking immigrants to settle in and integrate into Francophone minority communities. The target is to achieve a minimum percentage of 4.4 French-speaking immigrants settling in Francophone minority communities by 2023. More information on the Department's work with Francophone minority communities<sup>25</sup> can be found on CIC's website.

CIC also offers financial support and immediate essential services to help government-assisted refugees resettle in Canada and integrate into Canadian society. Through the Resettlement Assistance Program,<sup>26</sup> the Government ensures the delivery of essential services (such as reception services at the port of entry, temporary accommodation, assistance in finding permanent accommodation, and financial orientation) through contribution agreements with service provider organizations.<sup>27</sup> This program also

<sup>24</sup> For more information, see [www.cic.gc.ca/english/department/laws-policy/agreements/index.asp](http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/department/laws-policy/agreements/index.asp).

<sup>25</sup> For more information, see [www.cic.gc.ca/english/department/paa/activity-05.asp#francophone](http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/department/paa/activity-05.asp#francophone).

<sup>26</sup> For more information, see [www.cic.gc.ca/english/department/paa/activity-04.asp#resettlement](http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/department/paa/activity-04.asp#resettlement).

<sup>27</sup> For more information, see [www.cic.gc.ca/english/refugees/spo.asp](http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/refugees/spo.asp).



provides income support for up to 12 months after arrival in most cases, and up to 24 months for refugees with special needs, such as victims of trauma or torture.

In 2008, CIC continued to focus on implementing a number of measures to help address challenges faced by newcomers and reach people earlier in the immigration process. In addition, CIC began the implementation of a modernized settlement approach that focuses on newcomer outcomes. This will enable the Department to deliver services more efficiently and improve its capacity to measure and report on results. As part of its Economic Action Plan, the Government of Canada committed \$32 million over five years to support CIC, in partnership with HRSDC and the provinces and territories, in their efforts to develop a Pan-Canadian Framework on foreign qualification recognition. CIC's website provides more information on various activities related to the Integration Program, including [settlement services for newcomers](#)<sup>28</sup> and the [Foreign Credentials Referral Office](#).<sup>29</sup>

## CANADIAN CITIZENSHIP

The acquisition of citizenship is an important step in the Canadian integration process, as it provides newcomers with the tools to participate fully in Canadian society by enabling them to fulfil their rights and responsibilities as citizens and fostering their sense of belonging to Canada. This integration takes place in the context of a broader sense of citizenship that is shared by all Canadians. Much has changed since 1947 when the first *Canadian Citizenship Act* took effect. In recognition of the evolution of citizenship issues, [amendments to the \*Citizenship Act\*](#)<sup>30</sup> that protect the

value of Canadian citizenship were introduced and received Royal Assent on April 17, 2008. The amendments restore citizenship to many persons who lost it under previous legislation and recognize others as citizens for the first time. The amendments also introduce a limit to citizenship by descent to one generation born outside of Canada.

In 2008, Canadian citizenship was granted to approximately 176,000 individuals and CIC provided over 41,500 Canadians with proof of their citizenship. However, application intake outpaced CIC's capacity to process cases. In response to rising inventories and longer processing times, pilot projects were conducted in 2008 to explore ways to streamline processing of applications. CIC continues to build on those efforts to improve client service as it works towards the development of online applications for the Citizenship Program.

As well as administering citizenship legislation, CIC is also responsible for promoting the rights and responsibilities of citizenship. Over 2,700 ceremonies took place, where the oath of citizenship was administered and the acquisition of citizenship celebrated. Promotional activities such as Canada's Citizenship Week, the Citation for Citizenship Award, reaffirmation ceremonies, and the 385 ceremonies that took place in the community contributed to a wider appreciation of the value of citizenship and a shared sense of belonging, loyalty, and attachment to Canada for all Canadians. CIC's citizenship activities are further supported by the transfer, in October 2008, of the multiculturalism portfolio to the Department. More information on the [Citizenship Program](#)<sup>31</sup> and [multiculturalism](#)<sup>32</sup> can be found on CIC's website.



<sup>28</sup> For more information, see [www.cic.gc.ca/english/department/paa/activity-05.asp#newcomers](http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/department/paa/activity-05.asp#newcomers).

<sup>29</sup> For more information, see [www.credentials.gc.ca](http://www.credentials.gc.ca).

<sup>30</sup> For more information, see [www.cic.gc.ca/english/department/media/releases/2008/2008-04-16.asp](http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/department/media/releases/2008/2008-04-16.asp).

<sup>31</sup> For more information, see [www.cic.gc.ca/english/department/paa/activity-06.asp#citizenship](http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/department/paa/activity-06.asp#citizenship).

<sup>32</sup> For more information, see [www.cic.gc.ca/english/multiculturalism/index.asp](http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/multiculturalism/index.asp).

## Gender-Based Analysis of the Impact of the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act*

Since the introduction of the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act* in 2002, CIC has been committed to incorporating gender-based analysis into its policy and program development processes. Although the Act stipulates that CIC must provide an annual gender-based analysis on the impact of the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act*, the range of gender-based analysis activities conducted within CIC goes beyond this legislative requirement.

CIC's approach to gender-based analysis is outlined in its *Strategic Framework for Gender-Based Analysis* (2005–2010), which describes the Department's objectives and identifies practical steps to progressively strengthen gender-based analysis capacity. A customized training program on the use of gender-based analysis in policy and program development has been delivered to more than 230 employees over the past six years. A departmental gender-based analysis working group also meets on a regular basis to share best practices and provide support for gender-based analysis activities within individual branches of the Department.

In the coming year, CIC will conduct a review of the Strategic Framework, a stocktaking exercise that will reflect upon the key gender-based analysis achievements and challenges faced over the past five years. Based on the outcomes of the review, CIC will identify new opportunities to integrate gender-based analysis within the Department's legislative, policy, and operational activities.

### **GENDER-BASED ANALYSIS IN POLICY AND PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT**

Several key policies and programs are being influenced by gender-based analysis. For example, CIC is developing a performance measurement framework for Canada's refugee resettlement program that will include indicators produced as a result of gender-based considerations. Building upon an approach that was initially developed to support the resettlement of Karen refugees in 2006, a gender-sensitive lens is also being used to address potential challenges during a multi-year resettlement of 5,000 Bhutanese refugees. A gender-based analysis of the pre-arrival stage of the resettlement process has been completed and further analysis will be conducted as the refugees continue to arrive in Canada.

A gender-based analysis was also conducted to provide information to assist in the design of the selection criteria for the Canadian Experience Class. This analysis considered how the criteria could impact male and female applicants differently. As an example, CIC looked at whether it would be more difficult for some women or men to obtain continuous, full-time work experience (e.g., due to pregnancy, child-care responsibilities, disability). Results of the analysis led to an adjustment of the criteria to allow applicants the opportunity to meet the minimum requirement for work experience on a full-time basis or through an equivalent accumulation of part-time work.





The gender-based analysis of the Canadian Experience Class also identified several areas for future monitoring of possible gender-based barriers for participants, such as the minimum language requirement (for a variety of reasons, women may not have equal access to language training as men) and the full-time study requirement (for reasons similar to those identified in relation to full-time work experience). As the program moves forward, CIC will monitor and evaluate application trends and participant outcomes in a gender-disaggregated manner to continue to identify and mitigate differential gender impacts.

#### **GENDER-BASED RESEARCH THROUGH METROPOLIS**

In 2008–2009, the Metropolis Project supported a range of gender-based research, including papers and conference workshops, in order to provide information for CIC's work, policies, and programs. The following is a brief sample of these activities. Further details are available at [www.metropolis.net](http://www.metropolis.net).

- Working Papers on topics such as "Exploring Immigrant Women's Fears of Criminal Victimization",<sup>33</sup> "Reclaiming Voice: Challenges and Opportunities for Immigrant Women Learning English",<sup>34</sup> and "Gender-Based Barriers to Settlement and Integration for Live-in-Caregivers: A Review of the Literature".<sup>35</sup>

- Workshops such as "Integration of Immigrant Women in Quebec: A Look at Different Groups", "Foreign Brides and Family Integration from Fort St. John to Halifax", and "Paths Taken: Women of Colour Narrating the Tensions of Citizenship" at the 11th National Metropolis Conference in Calgary, Alberta.

#### **PERMANENT RESIDENT ARRIVALS (2004–2008)**

Over the past five years, slightly more than half of all new permanent residents were female. In 2008, a total of 128,627 female permanent residents arrived in Canada, representing 52% of all permanent residents. In most immigrant categories, the balance between men and women has been close to even since 2004 (plus or minus 5%). There are two exceptions to this tendency, the first being that women have accounted, on average, for 60% of the Family Class (Chart 1). The second exception is that women have made up, on average, close to 70% of the Live-in Caregiver category of the Economic Class (Chart 2).



<sup>33</sup> This publication can be found at <http://riim.metropolis.net/Virtual%20Library/2008/WP08-10.pdf>.

<sup>34</sup> This publication can be found at <http://ceris.metropolis.net/Virtual%20Library/WKPP%20List/WKPP2008/CWP72.pdf>.

<sup>35</sup> This publication can be found at <http://ceris.metropolis.net/Virtual%20Library/WKPP%20List/WKPP2008/CWP71.pdf>.



CHART 1: PERMANENT RESIDENTS BY IMMIGRANT CATEGORY AND SEX (2004-2008)

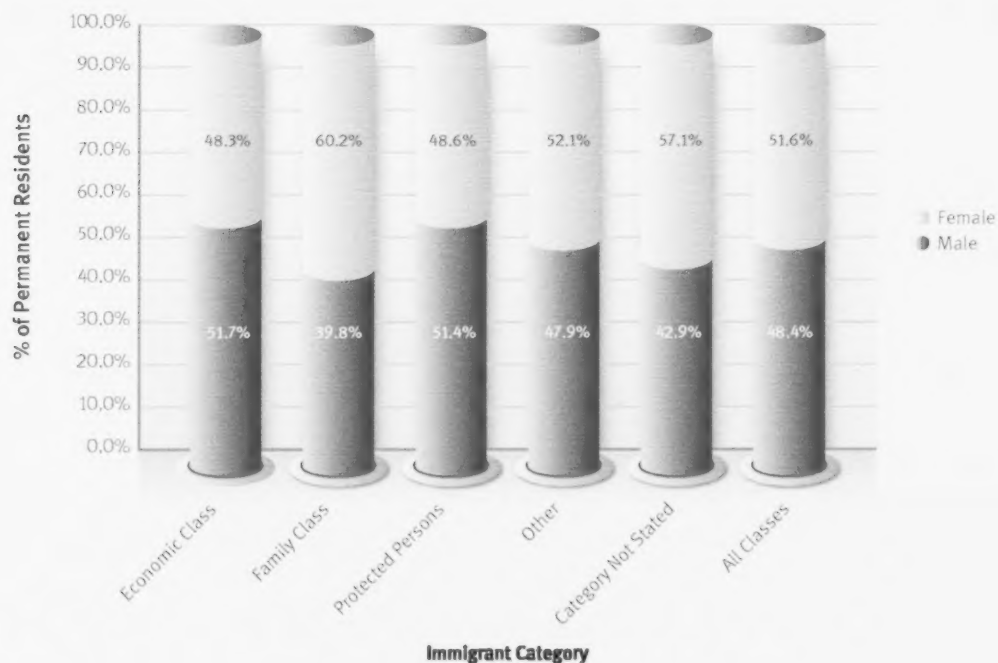
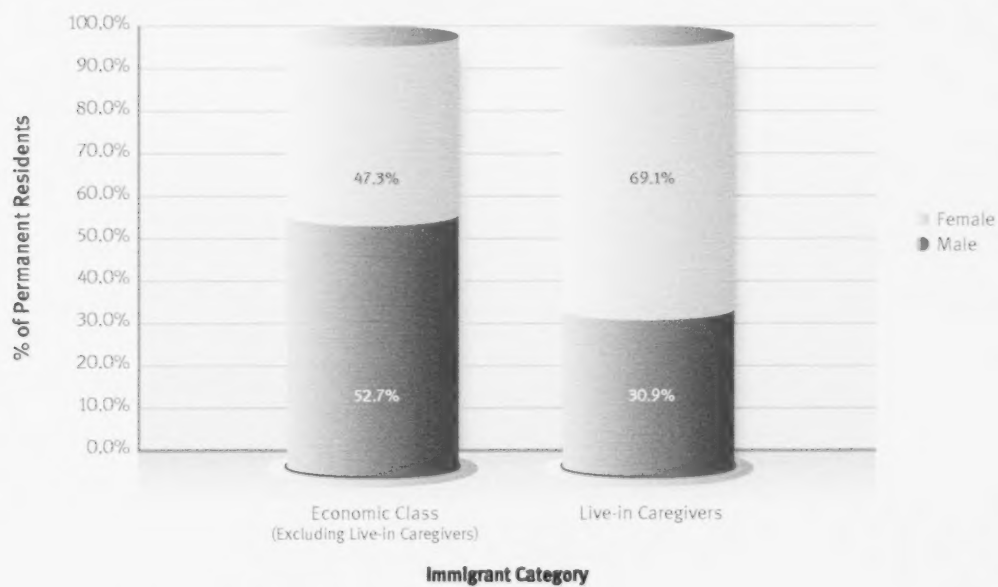


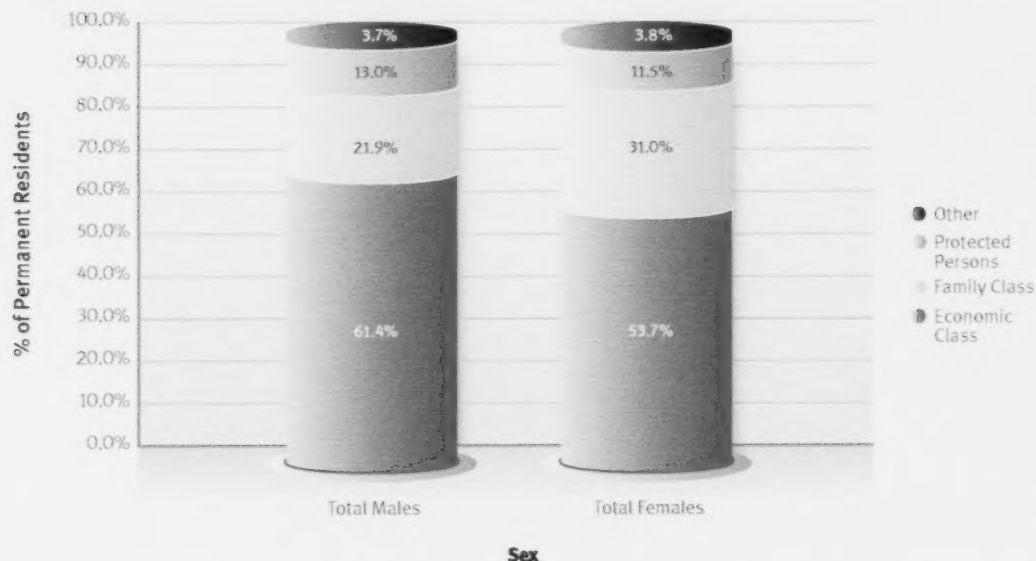
CHART 2: COMPARISON OF PERMANENT RESIDENTS IN ECONOMIC CLASS AND LIVE-IN CAREGIVER CATEGORY, BY SEX (2004-2008)



Between 2004 and 2008, the majority of both male and female permanent residents have been admitted to Canada within the Economic Class—61% of all men and 54% of all women (Chart 3). Family Class is the

second most common avenue for permanent residents—22% of men and 31% of women, followed by Protected Persons—13% of men and 12% of women—and Others<sup>30</sup>—4% of both men and women (Chart 3).

**CHART 3: DISTRIBUTION OF PERMANENT RESIDENTS BY SEX AND IMMIGRANT CLASS (2004–2008)**



Since 2004, there has been a shift in the balance between male and female permanent residents in the Economic Class. For example, women accounted for 38% of all principal applicants in 2008, an increase of 8% over five years (Chart 4). In the same period, there was a parallel decline of 6% in the number of female spouses and common-law partners, who represented 70% of the total by 2008 (Chart 5). The difference

between male and female dependants (primarily minor children) remained constant at 53% and 47%, respectively.

Although further analysis is required to identify factors that may have contributed to changes among principal applicants and spouses and common-law partners, this tendency demonstrates a positive step towards gender equality within the Economic Class.

<sup>30</sup> The Other category includes Permanent Residents who have been admitted on Humanitarian and Compassionate or Public Policy Grounds.

CHART 4: PRINCIPAL APPLICANTS IN ECONOMIC CLASS, BY SEX (2004-2008)

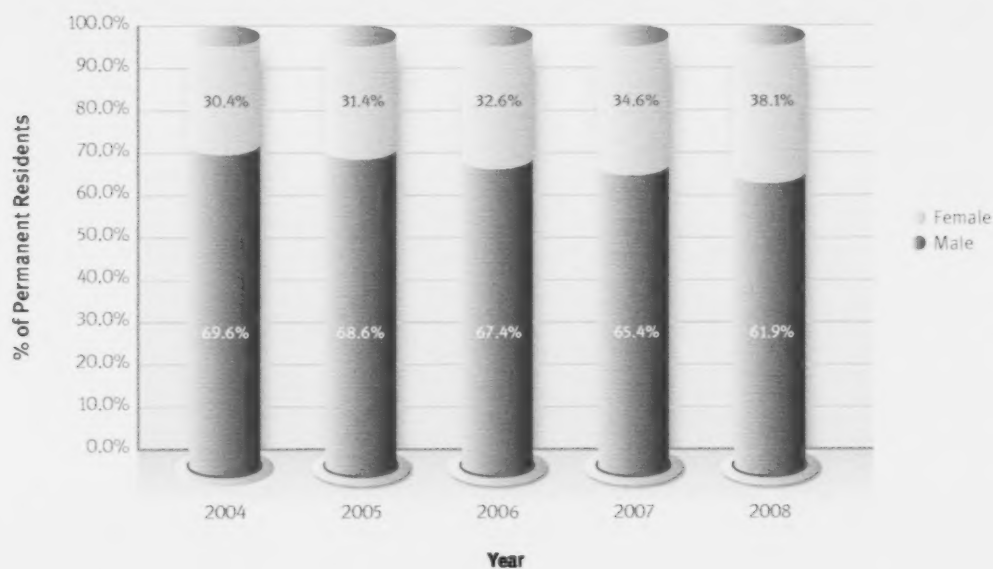
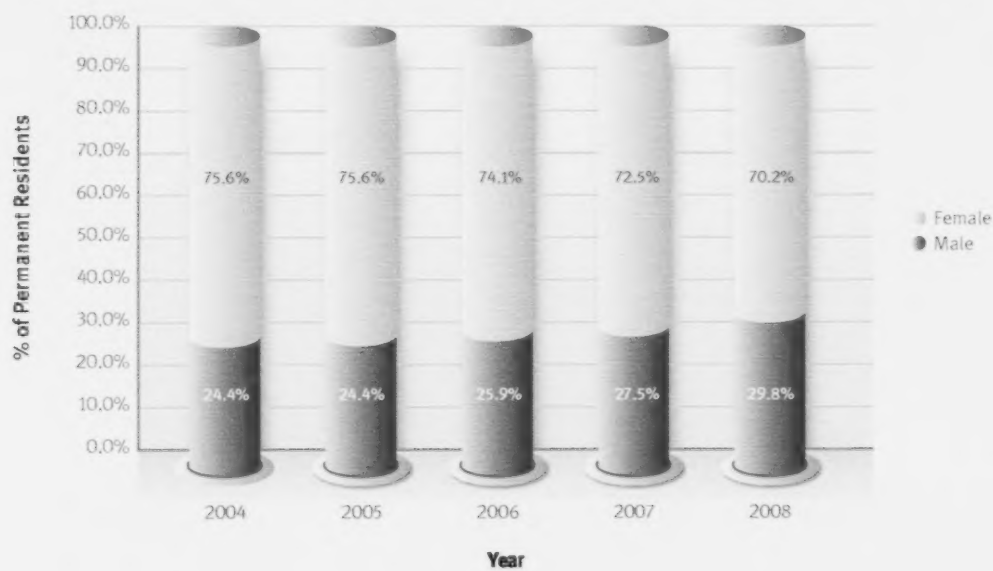


CHART 5: SPOUSES/COMMON-LAW PARTNERS IN ECONOMIC CLASS, BY SEX (2004-2008)



## Conclusion

Immigration is a defining feature of Canada's development as a nation and its path to the future. Much of what our country stands for today has been built on and shaped by immigrants of the past, and newcomers will continue to significantly contribute to Canada's economic prosperity in decades to come. CIC is strongly committed to harnessing this strength by laying the foundation for attracting and retaining immigrants, and for successfully integrating them upon arrival in Canada.

In the past year, concrete steps have been taken to modernize our immigration system and build on our capacity to support newcomers in their early settlement period and longer-term integration. Legislative action has also been taken to provide all Canadians with certainty of their citizenship status. We continued to contribute to the global humanitarian effort by resettling those who are most in need of protection. These efforts are part of an ongoing commitment to meet the economic, social, and cultural needs of Canada, to uphold its humanitarian tradition, and to make immigration work for Canada today and in the future.



## ANNEX A: Section 94 of the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act*

The following is an extract from the 2002 *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act*, outlining the requirements for CIC's *Annual Report to Parliament*.

### Report to Parliament

94. (1) The Minister must, on or before November 1 of each year or, if a House of Parliament is not then sitting, within the next 30 days on which that House is sitting after that date, table in each House of Parliament a report on the operation of this Act in the preceding calendar year.

(2) The report shall include a description of

(a) instructions given under section 87.3 and other activities and initiatives taken concerning the selection of foreign nationals, including measures taken in cooperation with the provinces;

(b) in respect of Canada, the number of foreign nationals who became permanent residents, and the number projected to become permanent residents in the following year;

(b.1) in respect of Canada, the linguistic profile of foreign nationals who became permanent residents;

(c) in respect of each province that has entered into a federal-provincial agreement described in subsection 9(1), the number, for each class listed in the agreement, of persons that became permanent residents and that the province projects will become permanent residents there in the following year;

(d) the number of temporary resident permits issued under section 24, categorized according to grounds of inadmissibility, if any;

(e) the number of persons granted permanent resident status under subsection 25(1); and,

(f) a gender-based analysis of the impact of this Act.



